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Government of West Bengal

State Statistical Bureau

Coir and Coir Products Industry in Howrah

A Type-Study

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**Coir and Coir Products Industry
in Howrah
A Type-Study**

PREFACE

The present report, the fourth one of the type-study series, deals with coir and coir manufacturing establishments of Howrah district.

2. The industry has long been concentrated in the police-stations of Panchla, Shankrail, Uluberia and Bowrea. Last year this industry provided part-time employment to nearly 700 persons.

3. Manufactured mostly from indigenous cocoanut husks with only rudimentary tools, the bolen ropes (Bidi ropes) and coir, the main products of the industry, cost Re. 0.41 for every rupee worth of goods.

4. Partly because of inadequate supply of raw materials and partly for lack of capital the units cannot work to their full capacity and in spite of fairly decent margin between the cost of production and market value the industry provides only subsidiary occupation for the artisans; not unnaturally the total per capita earnings from the handicraft are very low and there is little over-all saving for re-investment.

5. Middlemen, as usual, operate between the craftsmen in their cottages and consumers in the Calcutta market. In this process of transfer Bolen ropes costing about Re. 0.20 per seer at the manufacturers' end sell at Re. 0.25 in Calcutta market, an appreciable portion thus going to middlemen.

6. In spite of some amount of competition from South India the Statistics of Coastal Trade indicates 3,613 tons to be the volume of coir imported into Calcutta market on an average per year—the products of Howrah district have a fairly good demand in the Calcutta market, and the industry would do better, if coir extraction methods could be improved, regular supply of cocoanut husks could be ensured, and some amount of capital was made available to the artisans. For all we know, as our report indicates, there is a fairly large number of cocoanut trees in the districts of Howrah and Midnapore and the problem of supply of cocoanut husks could perhaps be solved, partly at least, by organising the cocoanut growers.

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Coir and Coir products in Howrah—A Type-Study—Present Economic Conditions and Trends

1.1. Introduction: For District Development Planning, the Cottage and Small Industries Department, Government of West Bengal, felt the need for detailed information on the present economic condition of a number of cottage industries on the country side.

1.2. Accordingly, at the instance of the Cottage and Small Industries Department, the State Statistical Bureau conducted a survey of establishments engaged in 12 cottage industries in different areas during the marginal time available between April and June 1958, after normal crop survey programme. Reports on three industries, namely, Button, Cutlery and Locks and Keys have already been submitted.

The present report is the fourth of the series and it relates to the coir and coir products industry of Howrah. Statistics collected have been subjected to detailed analysis and are presented in nine sets of tables—all by types.

2.1. Scope of investigation: Information was collected (as per Appendix A) regarding:—

- (a) Raw materials consumed,
- (b) Value of products manufactured,
- (c) Capital structure of the industries,
- (d) Their assets and liabilities, and
- (e) Difficulties faced by the industrial establishments.

3.1. Growth of the industry:—This is an old cottage industry located in the police-stations of Panchla and Sankrail of Sadar subdivision and Uluberia and Howra in Uluberia subdivision of Howrah district. It is pursued mainly as a subsidiary occupation mostly with family members working in their own cottages.

4.1. Number of units and their locations: Altogether 376 establishments of this industry were listed in the four police-stations as stated in paragraph 3.1, out of which 300 samples were selected at random for economic survey. The design of the survey and details of samples drawn and surveyed have been discussed in Appendix B. It will be seen that the report is based on the information obtained from 291 schedules finally accepted for analysis.

4.2. The establishments of this industry may be broadly divided into two groups:—

First, we have those establishments that purchase raw materials and sell finished products independently. These have been termed as independent units though some of them also work partly for Dadandars on materials supplied by them. Two hundred and seventy-nine establishments of this type were found out of a total number of 291 selected sample-establishments.

In the second group, there are 12 establishments in the Sadar subdivision that received raw materials from Dadandars and supply finished products to the Dadandars against what may be called wages. In what follows, these have been termed as wage-earning establishments.

5.1. Principal raw materials: Source of supply: Coconut husks or *Chhobra* constitute the only raw material required for this industry. A very small percentage of the total volume of raw materials consumed in the industry is obtained

from home-grown coconut trees. Forty-nine per cent. of the establishments purchase raw materials in their own premises. Fifty-nine per cent. of the usual markets for purchase of raw materials lie within a distance of 3 miles.

The raw materials used are local products, although, a portion of the supply of cocoanuts whose husks are used by the industry come, it is reported, from South India.

6.1. Value of raw materials consumed: Tables 4.1 and 4.2 indicate the average value of raw materials, etc., consumed by the manufacturing establishments. The independent establishments consume coconut husks worth Rs. 110 on an average per year, value of husk varying from Re. 1 a md. to Rs. 3 a md.

7.1. Manufacturing process and items of manufacture: Bolen (*bidi*) ropes and coir, prepared manually with very simple tools (*vide* Appendix C) constitute the items of manufacture.

Bolen (*bidi*) ropes are used for lighting *bidis*, cigarettes, etc., and coir for preparing mattresses. Tables 5.1 and 5.2 analyse the products by their values and average quantity manufactured per establishment.

7.2. The independent establishments in the Sadar subdivision manufactured about 31 maunds of Bolen (*bidi*) ropes on an average last year (1364 B.S.), while the corresponding figure for the independent establishments of Uluberia subdivision is only 12, apparently because the units in the latter area do not spend much time in this pursuit.

The establishments of Sadar subdivision also manufacture coir, the average quantity produced being 30 maunds in the case of an independent establishment while it is about 52 maunds in the case of a wage-earning establishment.

7.3. The average value of *bidi* ropes produced by independent establishments of Uluberia which do not devote much time to this work is about Rs. 106 per year, while it is about Rs. 302 in the case of an independent establishment of Sadar subdivision. The independent establishments of Sadar subdivision also produce coir valued at Rs. 200 per establishment per year. In all, therefore, an independent establishment of Sadar has produced, on an average, finished products worth about 5 times of what has been produced by an establishment of Uluberia.

7.4. Capacity: Speaking of the value of products, it is found that the independent establishments of Sadar have claimed that they might produce finished products worth Rs. 956 per establishment per year. Those working in Uluberia have similarly stated that they might make an average production worth Rs. 134. Only 52 per cent. of the total capacity have been utilised in Sadar subdivision while in Uluberia the corresponding figure is as high as 79.

8.1. Labour position: Tables 3.1 and 3.2 analyse the details of the labour position. The most important feature here is that with the exception of some 10 per cent. of the independent establishments of Sadar subdivision, all establishments are solely run by family labour. The industry, as already noted, provides only subsidiary occupation for the artisans and naturally the time spent in this work differs widely among the units. Our estimates of man-months put in by family labour necessarily give only an approximate idea.

8.2. The establishments that engage hired labour pay wages at the rate of Rs. 45 on an average, and that wholly in cash. Besides hired labour, some of the units get part of the manufacturing process done through other establishments which use their own tools on payment of contract charges.

9.1. **Expenditure incurred by the manufacturing units:** Items of expenditure incurred by a unit broadly include expenditures on raw materials, packing materials, labour and repair charges. Payments to outside labourers account for nearly 7 per cent. of the total expenditure of the independent units.

9.2. **Expenditure on raw materials:** The expenditure on raw materials (*vide* Table 6.1) constitutes the major portion of the total cost of production. In fact, the independent establishments spend 89 per cent. of the total cost on purchase of raw materials only.

9.3. **Total expenditure:** Accounting for all the items of expenditure, it will be found that, on an average, an independent unit of Sadar subdivision spends something like Rs. 213 per year in manufacturing their products, while the average annual cost is only Rs. 40 in the case of the units working in Uluberia. The wage-earning establishments have not to incur any expenditure for any of the items.

10.1. **Cost of production:** The average cost of production for an independent establishment is about Rs. 124. Dividing the figure by the average value of production, which is about Rs. 300, we find that the cost per rupee value of production comes to about Rs. 0.41. The margin cannot be taken to be very satisfactory, because the cost here does not take into account the price of family labour utilised.

11.1. **Income:** It will also appear that the independent units earn a gross income of Rs. 177 per year, per establishment after allowing for the different costs of production. The income margin is, however, higher, i.e., Rs. 294, in the case of an independent unit of the Sadar subdivision, while it is as low as Rs. 66 in the case of a Uluberia unit. In the case of the wage-earning establishments the margin is about Rs. 130 annually per unit.

11.2. Table 8.1 will further indicate that the overall monthly income from all sources taken together is about Rs. 63 per family. The average family income from all industrial occupations, including income from coir and coir products industry is only Rs. 204 per year, i.e., Rs. 17 per month per establishment. Most of the families derive their major income from other sources.

11.3. Table 8.2 will indicate that only some 22 per cent. of the associated families derive not less than 50 per cent. of the income from industrial occupations, which include the work in the coir and coir products manufacture as one of the items.

12.1. **Marketing of products:** Wage-earning establishments, as pointed out earlier, operate merely as wage-labourers and they make over the finished products to the units operating as Dadandars, who supply them raw materials. They have thus no marketing problem and are not much concerned with that aspect of the matter.

12.2. The independent establishments sell their products directly to middlemen who operate between the manufacturers and the ultimate consumers in the Calcutta market. In this process of transfer, *bidi* ropes, which sell only at the rate of 20 nP. per seer at manufacturers' end

cost at the rate of 25 nP. per seer in Calcutta market, a sizeable portion of the ultimate profit thus going to middlemen. Ninety-four per cent. of the independent establishments effect their sales in their own premises.

13.1. **Capital structure:** Table 1.1 and the four tables following give an idea of the capital structure of the industrial units. It will be noticed that the average productive capital employed in the industry is Rs. 70 of which about Rs. 61 come under fixed capital. The wage-earning establishments of Sadar subdivision have no working capital, according to statements received.

Taking all the establishments into account, it will be also noticed that for every rupee spent as working capital, there has been an investment of Rs. 6 on fixed capital. The ratio of fixed capital to working capitals is, however, very high in the case of the Uluberia units.

13.2. **Assets:** Table 1.2 analyses the asset position in greater details. Thus the total value of assets per establishment comes to Rs. 70 approximately, of which a sum of about Rs. 56 is held in land and buildings.

13.3. Table 1.3 indicates the distribution of establishments according to the value of assets. Almost 99 per cent. of the establishments as is usual in such cases come under the lowest asset group.

14.1. **Liabilities:** Position regarding liabilities is analysed in Table 2.1. The wage-earning establishments as already explained, function as merely paid labourers, and therefore, they have no liability whatsoever on account of their manufacturing work.

14.2. Only two establishments working in the Sadar subdivision have liabilities for raw materials and also on other accounts.

15.1. **Credit facilities:** The total liability per establishment having the liabilities is Rs. 145. The loans were taken from other sources for which no interest was charged according to statements received.

16.1. **Difficulties faced by the establishments and suggestions for improvements:** The major difficulties faced by the establishments are—

- (a) Want of raw materials, and
- (b) Lack of adequate capital.

16.2. Nearly 93 per cent. of the establishments reported difficulties for lack of adequate supply of raw materials, coconut husks.

Incidentally an enquiry conducted by the State Statistical Bureau in the year 1955-56 showed that the number of coconut trees in the districts of Howrah and Midnapore would be of the order of 12.62 lakhs and, therefore, the difficulty about lack of coconut husks might perhaps be tackled to a certain extent by organising coconut growers.

16.3. Lack of adequate capital is the other main problem for which about 81 per cent. of the establishments of Sadar subdivision face difficulties (*vide* Table 9.1.). In Table 2.3 has been shown some information on the requirement of additional capital on various accounts. The figures are based on the statements made by establishments.

16.4. A large volume of coir and coir fibre is imported in Calcutta from South India. The figures below from Statistics of Coastal Trade by the D.G.C.I.S. are interesting in this connection.

Article.	1950-51.	
	Quantity (in tons).	Value (in Rs.)
Coir manufactured (excluding rope).	5,979	70,85,869

Article.	1951-52.	
	Quantity (in tons).	Value (in Rs.)
Coir manufactured (excluding rope).	3,512	58,39,702

Article.	1952-53.	
	Quantity (in tons).	Value (in Rs.)
Coir manufactured (excluding rope).	1,691	17,24,269

Article.	1953-54.	
	Quantity (in tons).	Value (in Rs.)
Coir manufactured (excluding rope).	2,723	27,73,025

Article.	1954-55.	
	Quantity (in tons).	Value (in Rs.)
Coir manufactured (excluding rope).	3,589	31,62,922

Article.	1955-56.	
	Quantity (in tons).	Value (in Rs.)
Coir manufactured (excluding rope).	4,162	37,24,958

Coirs from South India are clearly the competitors in the market and improvement of coir extraction and production of finer fibre in the Howrah area and organising the cocoanut growers in this locality as indicated in paragraph 16.2 above might perhaps go a long way in improving condition of the industry.

17.1. **Economic condition:** To sum up, the industry suffers on account of lack of (i) capital, (ii) supply of raw materials and (iii) proper organisation for marketing; it provides only a very subsidiary occupation to the artisans engaged in the craft and the economic condition of the industry is far from satisfactory.

In spite of competition from South Indian coirs, however, coir and coir products of Howrah are reported to have a fairly good demand in Calcutta market and the condition of the industry might still improve, if (a) proper supply of raw materials could be introduced, (b) adequate capital were made available and (c) manufacturing methods could be improved.

N. B. GANGULY,

Statistician.

K. S. BANDOPADHYAY,

Deputy Director.

The 1st May, 1959.

NOTES ON STATISTICAL TABLES.

As already stated, schedules in respect of 291 establishments were accepted for analysis.

Establishments engaged in this industry are mainly of two types, namely, (1) establishments that purchase raw materials and sell finished products independently, and (2) establishments that receive raw materials from Dadandars and supply finished products to the Dadandars against what may be called *wages*. The former has been termed as an independent unit, while the latter a wage-earning establishment. The two types have been separately shown as they are fundamentally different.

The statistical tables prepared in this regard are discussed below.

Table 1.1: *Average value of fixed and working capital employed by establishments.* This table read with the next four tables will give an idea of the capital structure of the industry as on the date of enquiry. The table shows that the total productive capital employed per establishment in the industry in the two subdivisions of Howrah is Rs. 70 of which about Rs. 61 come under fixed capital. It may also be seen that for every rupee spent in working capital by an establishment of the Sadar subdivision, there has been an investment of Rs. 4.15 in fixed capital. In Uluberia, however, the ratio of fixed capital to working capital was found to be much higher.

Table 1.2: *Details of assets of establishments.* This table will give an idea of the average value of different types of assets. The total value of assets per establishment in this industry is about Rs. 70, 79 per cent. of which have been invested in land and buildings. Machine are not used in this industry. Work is done with the help of simple tools only, the value of which is roughly Rs. 5 per establishment.

Table 1.3: *Distribution of establishments according to value of assets.*—This table gives the distribution of establishments according to value of assets into three groups, namely, (1) up to Rs. 500, (2) Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000 and (3) Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,000. None of the 291 establishments engaged in this industry has assets exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value. In fact, 99 per cent. of the establishments fall under the lowest asset group, i.e., up to Rs. 500. There are only three independent establishments in the Sadar subdivision that have invested more than Rs. 500 in assets.

Table 1.4: *Manner of acquisition of machineries and tools.* This table furnishes information on the manner of acquisition of machineries and tools. Additional information has been given in respect of any "machineries and tools" purchased during the year (12 months) preceding the date of enquiry, i.e., the year 1957-58 corresponding to the Bengali calendar year of 1364-65. As no machines are used in this industry, the figures relate to tools and other accessories only.

Table 2.1: *Liabilities of establishments.* The next three tables in this series relate to finance and credit. Of these, Table 2.1 furnishes information on the liabilities of establishments engaged in the industry. Only two independent establishments in Sadar subdivision have liabilities on some account. The average value of liability is Rs. 145, of which Rs. 75 have been incurred on account of raw materials.

Table 2.2: *Sources of credit.* This table is on the liabilities with percentages. Loans taken by

the two establishments referred to above were taken from other sources and are interest-free according to statements received.

Table 2.3: *Additional capital required for improvement.*—This table summarises the information on the requirement of additional capital on various accounts. There is only one wage-earning establishment that requires an additional amount of Rs. 200 on account of raw materials. Sixty-four per cent. of the independent establishments in the Sadar subdivision required an amount of Rs. 224 per establishment on the same head. The percentage of establishments requiring additional capital for improvement on other heads appears to be low.

Table 3.1: *Average number of man-months worked per establishment.* This table furnishes information on the labour employed. The independent establishments of Uluberia and the wage-earning establishments of Sadar subdivision are run solely by family labour. The estimates of family labour have been given approximately. Labour has been hired in some 10 per cent. of the remaining establishments, but compared to family labour its contribution has been negligible.

Table 3.2: *Average annual wages paid per establishment.* This table gives an idea of wages paid to hired labour. Average wages earned by hired labour including cash receipts and receipts in kind have been calculated on the basis of actual number of man-months worked in the industry. It appears that a labourer earns on an average Rs. 45 per month and is fully paid in cash.

Table 4.1: *Average value of consumption of raw materials, fuels, etc., per establishment.*—This table furnishes the details of cost of production in respect of consumption of raw materials, etc. Figures of cost incurred on annual repairing and for work done through others are also indicated in this table. In the case of the independent establishments of Sadar subdivision, it is found that raw materials alone constitute, on an average, about 96 per cent. of the total cost (excluding payments for outside labour). In the case of the establishments of Uluberia, the corresponding percentage is 97.

Table 4.2: *Average value of principal basic materials consumed by establishments.*—This table is supplementary to Table 4.1 where values of raw materials consumed have been furnished. In this table is given an indication of the value of coconut husks, the only basic material consumed by the industry. An independent establishment incurs an expenditure of about Rs. 110, on an average, on this account. The independent establishments of Sadar subdivision spend about Rs. 187, on an average, on raw materials which is about five times the expenditure incurred by a similar establishment working in Uluberia.

Table 5.1: *Average value of products, by-products and work done by establishments.*—This table will give an idea of the value of production. The wage-earning establishments receive Rs. 130, on an average, for the work done by them for the Dadandars. The average value of products made and work done by the independent establishments of Sadar subdivision is about Rs. 508. The corresponding figure for the Uluberia subdivision is only Rs. 106. The average capacity of production per establishment has been calculated at Rs. 956 for the establishments of Sadar subdivision, Rs. 134 for those in Uluberia and Rs. 532 for the two subdivisions taken together. While 79 per cent. of the capacity has been utilised in Uluberia, the percentage came down to as low as 52 in the case of the Sadar subdivision.

Table 5.2: Average quantity and value of principal products manufactured by establishments.—This table is supplementary to Table 5.1 and furnishes information on the two principal products of the industry, viz., (1) Bolen (*bidi*) rope and (2) coir. An independent establishment of Sadar subdivision produces, on an average, 31 mds. of the former and almost a same quantity of the latter valued at Rs. 302 and Rs. 200, respectively. The wage-earning establishments are engaged only in the production of coir, the average quantity produced per establishment being about 52 mds. The establishments of Uluberia subdivision produce only *bidi* ropes. The average quantity of such ropes produced is about 12 mds. worth about Rs. 106 per year per establishment.

Table 6.1: Analysis of cost of production.—This table gives a complete picture of the cost of production of the industry. Taking all cost items into consideration it is found that the average cost of production in an independent establishment is of the order of Rs. 124, of which about 89 per cent. have been spent on raw materials.

Table 6.2: Cost of production expressed in terms of value of production.—The present table is almost similar in structure to Table No. 6.1. Cost of production in this table has been expressed as a fraction of the value of production. It will be also seen that the total cost is Re. 0.41 per rupee of the average value of production. The average value of production as well as the average cost for the same per establishment has also been shown. The independent establishments of Sadar subdivision have earned a gross income of Rs. 294 per establishment after allowing for the different costs of production. The corresponding figure for Uluberia appears to be lower. The actual margin in their cases comes to Rs. 66. The wage-earning establishments of Sadar subdivision have not to incur any cost whatsoever and the income-margin in their cases come to Rs. 130, on an average, per establishment.

Table 7.1: Sources of supply of principal raw materials.—The sources of supply of the principal raw materials have been furnished in this table. It will be seen that 99 per cent. of the average value of raw materials consumed by the independent establishments are purchased from local markets.

Table 7.2: Distance of usual markets of raw materials and types of transport used for carrying goods from markets.—The distance of the establishments from the usual markets where raw materials are purchased has been shown in the table. The types of transport used for carrying raw materials from the market to the establishments where the materials are utilised for producing finished goods have also been indicated.

An establishment may purchase raw materials from one or more usual markets. Forty-nine per cent. of the establishments purchase raw materials in their own premises. Thirty-nine per cent. of the usual markets lie within a distance of 1 mile and 20 per cent. between 1 and 3 miles. In the case of the remaining markets the distance exceeds 3 miles. As the usual markets do not lie very far, the percentage of establishments using boats, carts, trains, etc., as conveyances, is very low.

Table 7.3: Cash and credit purchase of raw materials.—The terms of the purchase of raw materials as made by establishments have been shown in this table. It will be seen that for every purchase made by the establishments, payments have been made in cash, leaving no room for credit purchase.

Table 7.4: Agency for sale of finished products.—This table furnishes information relating to the sale of finished goods through different agencies for sale. As the wage-earning establishments will not come in this picture, the figures for sale in this table relate to the independent establishments only. It will be seen from the table that an establishment has effected sales, the total value of which is about Rs. 300 on an average. The average value of sales is Rs. 506 per establishment of Sadar subdivision, whereas it is only Rs. 106 in the case of those working in Uluberia. All sales have been effected by the establishments directly.

Table 7.5: Distance of usual markets for sale of finished products and types of transport used for carrying them to markets.—This table is similar in structure to Table No. 7.2 discussed before. An idea of the distance between the establishments where goods are produced and the market where they are usually sold has been furnished in this table.

An establishment may sell its products in one or more usual markets. Ninety-four per cent. of the establishments effect their sales in their own premises. Only a few establishments have to use boats, trains or trucks for carrying their finished products to the respective markets. Roughly 7 per cent. of the establishments of Sadar subdivision use boats.

Table 8.1: Size and family income by sources.—It has already been observed that 291 establishments were surveyed in this industry. These establishments were found to have an equal number of associated families. In other words, none of these establishments is run on partnership basis.

The overall average size of the family is 4.5 and the overall monthly income is about Rs. 63 per family. The average earnings of a family from industrial occupation is about Rs. 17, while the main income is derived from other sources.

Table 8.2: Percentage of families deriving 50 per cent. or more income from different sources.—This table is supplementary to Table 8.1. Only those families that derive 50 per cent. or more income from any particular source have been presented in this table. Instead of the actual number of such families their percentages to total number have been indicated. It should be realised that the percentage figures may not add up to 100 as there might be certain families which do not derive 50 per cent. of the total income from a particular source.

Only 22 per cent. of the associated families derive not less than 50 per cent. of their income from industrial pursuits. Fifty-nine per cent. of the families derive not less than half of their average monthly income from other sources. Five per cent. of the families depend primarily on agriculture and there is an equal number of families whose principal occupation is trade. Three per cent. of the families depend mainly on different professions.

Table 8.3: Land for cultivation.—This table furnishes information on the average area of land which is owned or possessed per family.

It may be noted that total areas in possession as shown in column 5 have been taken to be equal to the sum total of the total acres owned by the family and total acres let in minus total acres let out. The percentage of families having no land for cultivation is 92, and the average area of cultivated land per family having land for cultivation is only 0.67 acres.

Table 8.4: Family expenditure.—This table gives details of the percentage expenditure on the major heads of consumption, namely, (1) food, (2) clothing, (3) fuel and light, (4) rent and (5) miscellaneous.

Table 9.1: Difficulties encountered by establishments.—This table is based on the experiences of the establishments as regards the difficulties encountered by them on various accounts.

Most of the establishments face difficulties for want of raw materials, and about 79 per cent. of the establishments working independently in the Sadar subdivision experience financial difficulties also. It will, therefore, appear that these are the two main difficulties faced by the establishments

in running the industry. All wage-earning establishments experience difficulties only on these two accounts.

Table 9.2: Willingness to join Co-operative Societies.—Information has been furnished in this table as regards the willingness on the part of the families to join any form of Co-operative Society.

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Statistician.

K. S. BANDOPADHYAY,

Deputy Director.

The 1st May, 1959.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE.

TABLE 1-1 : Average value of fixed and working capital employed by establishments.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Average productive capital employed (Rs.) per establishment.			Ratio of fixed capital to working capital.
			Fixed capital.	Working capital.	Total productive capital.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Howrah.</i>						
Sadar	Independent	135	72.67	18.41	91.08	3.95
	Wage-earning	12	42.88	..	42.88	..
Sub-total ..	.. ..	147	70.24	16.91	87.15	4.15
Uluberia	Independent	144	50.57	2.88	53.45	17.56
Sub-total ..		144	50.57	2.88	53.45	17.56
Grand total ..		291	60.50	9.97	70.47	6.07

TABLE 1-2: Details of assets of establishments.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Average value per establishment.										Advance made for supply of materials, etc. (Rs.) (13)	Total assets. (Rs.) (14)
			Value of fixed assets (Rs.)				Value of stocks (Rs.)				Cash (Rs.) (11)	Amount due for supply of finished products. (Rs.) (12)		
			Land and buildings. (4)	Machineries. (5)	Tools. (6)	Furniture, etc. (7)	Raw materials. (8)	Semi-finished products. (9)	Finished products. (10)					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Haverah.	Independent	135	64.89	..	7.72	0.06	5.63	1.18	3.52	5.12	2.96	..	91.08	
	Wage-earning	12	41.25	..	1.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42.88
Sub-total	..	147	62.96	..	7.22	0.06	5.17	1.09	3.23	4.70	2.72	..	87.15	
Utuberia	Independent	144	48.52	..	2.02	0.03	0.42	0.13	0.17	2.08	0.08	..	53.45	
	..	144	48.52	..	2.02	0.03	0.42	0.13	0.17	2.08	0.08	..	53.45	
Grand total	..	291	55.81	..	4.65	0.04	2.82	0.62	1.72	3.40	1.41	..	70.47	

TABLE 1-3 : Distribution of establishments according to value of assets.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of esta- blishments surveyed.	Establishments having total value of assets.					
			Up to Rs. 500.		Rs. 501—Rs. 1000.		Rs. 1,001—Rs. 2,000.	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Howrah.								
Radar ..	Independent ..	135	132	97.78	2	1.48	1	0.74
	Wage-earning ..	12	12	100.00	..	..	..	..
Sub-total ..		147	144	97.96	2	1.36	1	0.68
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	144	100.00	..	..	..	..
Sub-total ..		144	144	100.00	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..		291	288	98.97	2	0.69	1	0.34

TABLE 1-4: Manner of acquisition of machineries and tools.

Establishments working with machineries and tools.													
Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of estab. lishments surveyed.	Purchased by them.		Hired.		Received from Dadandar		Home made Per cent.	Taken as help. Per cent.	Received from other sources. Per cent.	Machineries and tools purchased last year.	
			Per cent.	Average value (Rs.)	Per cent.	Average rent (Rs.)	Bengali Per cent.	Non-Bengali Per cent.				Number of estab. lishments.	Average value (Rs.)
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Howrah.													
	Independent	135	98.52	7.77	..	..	..	..	0.74	..	0.74	119	3.57
Sadar	Wage-earning	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	12	1.63
Sub-total		147	90.48	7.77	..	..	..	..	0.68	..	8.84	131	3.39
Uluberia	Independent	144	72.92	2.06	..	..	..	..	0.69	0.69	25.70	128	0.68
Sub-total		144	72.92	2.06	..	..	..	..	0.69	0.69	25.70	128	0.68
Grand-total		291	81.79	5.25	..	..	..	..	0.69	0.34	17.18	259	2.05

FINANCE AND CREDIT.

TABLE 2-1 : Liabilities of establishments.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Establishment having liabilities.		Average value (Rs.) of liabilities per establishment having liabilities for—				
			No.	Per cent.	Land and buildings.	Machineries and tools.	Raw materials.	Others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Howrah.</i>									
Sadar ..	Independent ..	135	2	1.48	..	..	75.00	70.00	145.00
	Wage-earning ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total ..		147	2	1.36	..	..	75.00	70.00	145.00
Uluboria ..	Independent ..	144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total ..		144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand-total		291	2	0.69	..	..	75.00	70.00	145.00

TABLE 2.2 : Sources of credit

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments having liabilities.	Average liability per establishment having liability. (Rs.)	Sources of credit.							
				Bank.		Co-operative Society.		State.		Others.	
				Percentage of total credit.	Rate of interest per cent. per annum.	Percentage of total credit.	Rate of interest per cent. per annum.	Percentage of total credit.	Rate of interest per cent. per annum.	Percentage of total credit.	Rate of interest per cent. per annum.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Haverah.</i>											
Sadar ..	Independent ..	2	145-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100-00	*
	Wage-earning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total ..	..	2	145-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100-00	*
Utuberia ..	Independent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	..	2	145-00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100-00	*

*Loans taken without interest.

TABLE 2.3 : Additional Capital required for improvement.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Establishment requiring additional capital for—									
			Land and buildings.		Machineries and tools.		Raw materials.		Warehouse and raw materials.		All combined.	
			Percentage.	Average amount. (Rs.)	Percentage.	Average amount. (Rs.)	Percentage.	Average amount. (Rs.)	Percentage.	Average amount. (Rs.)	Percentage.	Average amount. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Howrah</i>												
Sadar	..	135	2.96	412.50	..	..	64.45	223.56	..	..	67.41	231.87
	Wage-earning	12	..	..	..	..	8.33	200.00	..	..	8.33	200.00
Sub-total	..	147	2.72	412.50	..	..	59.86	223.29	..	..	62.58	231.52
Uluberia	..	144	0.69	100.00	1.39	62.50	..	..	0.70	100.00	2.78	81.25
Sub-total	..	144	0.69	100.00	1.39	62.50	..	..	0.70	100.00	2.78	81.25
Grand total	..	291	1.72	350.00	0.69	62.50	30.24	223.29	0.34	100.00	32.99	225.26

LABOUR AND WAGES

TABLE 3-1 : Average number of man-months worked per establishment.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Average number of man-months worked in the year per establishment.	Average number of man-months worked in the year per establishment put in—		Average labour per establishment.	Percentage of establishments run solely by family labour.
				Family labour.	Hired labour.*		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Hourah.</i>							
Sadar	Independent ..	135	11.58	11.49	0.09	2.15	90.87
	Wage-earning ..	12	12.50	12.50	..	2.17	100.00
Sub-total .. ..	....	147	11.65	11.57	0.08	2.15	91.16
Uluberia	Independent ..	144	8.39	8.39	..	1.67	100.00
	Wage-earning ..	144	8.39	8.39	..	1.67	100.00*
Grand total .. ..	....	291	10.04	10.00	0.04	1.91	95.53

*Excluding casual labour.

TABLE 3-2 : Average annual wages paid per establishment.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Average man-months worked by—			Wages per man-month paid to hired labour in—			Average annual wages paid per establishment in*—		
			Family labour.	Hired labour.	Total.	Cash. (Rs.)	Kind. (Rs.)	Total. (Rs.)	Cash. (Rs.)	Kind. (Rs.)	Total. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
<i>Hourah.</i>											
Sadar	Independent ..	135	11.49	0.09	11.58	45.00	..	45.00	18.19	..	18.19
	Wage-earning ..	12	12.50	..	12.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total .. ..	....	147	11.57	0.08	11.65	45.00	..	45.00	16.70	..	16.70
Uluberia	Independent ..	144	8.39	..	8.39	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wage-earning ..	144	8.39	..	8.39	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total .. ..	....	291	10.00	0.04	10.04	45.00	..	45.00	8.44	..	8.44

*Including the amount paid to casual labour.

RAW MATERIALS, FUELS, ETC.

TABLE 4-1 : Average value of consumption of raw materials, fuels, etc., per establishment.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Average value (Rs.) of annual consumption per establishment for—						
			Raw materials.	Lighting expenses.	Electricity.	Packing materials.	Repairing charges.	Work done through others.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Howrah.									
Sadar ..	Independent ..	135	186.60	3.78	..	2.84	1.75	0.22	195.19
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	38.36	0.66	..	0.08	0.51	..	39.61
Total ..	....	279	110.09	2.17	..	1.41	1.11	0.11	114.89
Sadar ..	Wage-earning	12	*	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Supplied by Daclandar.

TABLE 4-2 : Average value of principal basic materials consumed by establishments.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Principal basic materials.
			Cocoanut husk.
			Average value, (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Howrah.</i>			
Sadar	Independent	135	186.60
Uluberia	Independent	144	38.36
Total	279	110.09
Sadar	Wage-earning	12	*

*Supplied by Daclandars, as such value not known.

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FINISHED PRODUCTS

TABLE 5-1 : Average value of products, by-products and work done by establishments.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Average capacity of production per establishment. (Rs.)	Average value (Rs.) of products and work done per establishment.				Percentage of capacity utilised.
				Products.	By-products.	Work done for others.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Howrah.								
Sadar ..	Independent	135	955.75	501.38	..	6.29	507.67	52.46
Uluberia ..	Independent	144	133.76	105.81	..	..	105.81	79.10
Total ..	..	279	531.50	297.22	..	3.04	300.26	55.92
Sadar ..	Wage-earning	12	..	..	..	130.21	130.21	..

TABLE 5-2 : Average quantity and value of principal products manufactured by establishments.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Principal finished products.					
			Bolen (<i>bidi</i>) rope.			Coir.		
			Unit.	Average quantity.	Average value. (Rs.)	Unit.	Average quantity.	Average value. (Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Howrah.								
Sadar ..	Independent	135	Md.	30.63	301.87	Md.	30.39	199.61
Uluberia ..	Independent	144	Md.	11.63	105.81	..	..	..
	Total	279	Md.	20.78	200.63	Md.	14.70	96.59
Sadar ..	Wage-earning	12	..	..	..	Md.	52.08	*

*Value not known.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

TABLE 6-1: Analysis of Cost of production.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Average number of Man-months worked by:		Average annual cost (Rs.) per establishment on account of.									
			Family labour.	Hired labour.	Outside labour.			Work done through others.	Raw materials.	Packing materials.	Lighting purposes.	Interest.	Repairing charges.	Total.
					Hired.	Casual.	Total.							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
<i>Hourah.</i>														
Sadar ..	Independent ..	135	11.49	0.09	4.00	14.19	18.19	0.22	186.60	2.84	3.78	..	1.75	213.38
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	8.39	..	..	..	..	..	38.30	0.08	0.66	..	0.51	39.61
	Total ..	279	9.89	0.04	1.93	6.87	8.80	0.11	110.09	1.41	2.17	..	1.11	123.69
Sadar ..	Wage-earning ..	12	12.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MARKETING.

TABLE 7-1 : Sources of supply of principal raw materials.

Name of raw material : Coconut husk.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Average value of principal raw materials consumed during the year. (Rs.) (4)	Sources of supply of principal raw materials (per cent.).						
				Market.		Co-operative.	Mahajan.	Dadandar (Bengalee).	Dadandar (Non-Bengalee).	Home-grown.
				Local.	Outside.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Howrah.</i>										
Sadar ..	Independent ..	135	186.60	99.11	..	..	0.89	..	..	..
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	38.36	99.18	..	..	0.72	..	..	0.10
Total ..	.. ..	279	110.09	99.13	..	..	0.85	..	..	0.02

TABLE 7-2: Distance of usual markets of raw materials and types of transport used for carrying goods from markets.

Name of subdivision. (1)	Type of establishment. (2)	Number of establish- ments surveyed. (3)	Percentage of usual markets for purchase of raw materials at a distance (mile) of—					Percentage of establishments using transport for carrying raw materials from usual markets.				
			*Nil. (4)	Up to 1. (5)	Above 1 and up to 3. (6)	Above 3 and up to 5. (7)	Above 5 (8)	Boat. (9)	Cart. (10)	Rickshaw. (11)	Train. (12)	Truck. (13)
<i>Hourah.</i>												
Sedar ..	Independent ..	135	17.83	59.24	23.29	0.64	..	2.96	5.93	5.19	..	1.48
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	49.32	23.74	18.72	2.74	5.48	..	..	..	2.78	0.60
Total ..	.. ..	279	36.17	38.57	20.21	1.86	3.19	1.43	2.87	2.51	1.43	1.08

Note.—An establishment may have one or more usual markets for purchase of raw materials.
 *Purchases are made in the manufacturers' premises.

TABLE 7-3 : Cash and credit purchase of raw materials.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Average value of raw materials consumed per establishment.			
			Total. Rs. (4)	Cash purchase. Rs. (5)	Credit purchase. Rs. (6)	Percentage of credit to total. (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)				
<i>Howrah.</i>						
Sadar ..	Independent ..	135	186.60	186.60	....	....
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	38.36	38.36	....	....
Total ..	....	279	110.09	110.09	....	....
Sadar ..	Wage-earning	12	*	....	....	....

*Raw materials are supplied by Dadandars.

TABLE 7-4 : Agency for sale of finished products.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Average value of annual sales per establishment. (Rs.)	Percentage of sales through—					
				Own whole sale.	Own retail	Dadand- dar (Ben- galee.	Dadand- dar (Non- Bengalee).	Co-opera- tive Society.	Maha- jan.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Howrah.</i>									
Sadar ..	Independent ..	135	505.96	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	105.81	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	....	279	299.43	100.00	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 7-5: Distance of usual markets for sale of finished products and types of transport used for carrying them to markets.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Percentage of usual markets for sale of finished products at a distance (mile) of—					Percentage of establishments using transport for carrying finished products to usual market.				
			Nil. *	Up to 1.	Above 1 and up to 3	Above 3 and up to 5.	Above 5.	Boat.	Cart.	Rickshaw.	Train.	Truck.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Howrah.</i>												
Sadar ..	Independent ..	135	81·51	8·90	..	..	9·59	6·67	..	..	..	0·74
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	97·93	0·69	..	..	1·38	..	..	..	0·69	..
Total ..	....	279	89·69	4·81	..	..	5·50	3·23	..	..	0·36	0·36

Note.—An establishment may have one or more usual markets for sale of finished products.

*Sales are effected in the manufacturers' premises.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITION OF FAMILIES.

TABLE 8-1: Size and family income by sources.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of associated families in the establishments surveyed.	Average size of family.	Average monthly income derived from (Rs.)—					
				Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Profession.	Other sources.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Howrah.</i>									
Sadar ..	Independent ..	135	4.4	8.35	28.97	6.49	0.73	21.90	66.44
	Wage-earning	12	4.3	3.13	10.85	..	..	53.53	67.51
Sub-total ..	....	147	4.4	7.92	27.49	5.96	0.67	24.48	66.52
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	4.7	2.78	5.90	1.69	3.32	45.44	59.13
Sub-total ..	....	144	4.7	2.78	5.90	1.69	3.32	45.44	59.13
Grand total ..	....	291	4.5	5.38	16.81	3.85	1.98	34.85	62.87

TABLE 8-2: Percentage of families deriving 50 per cent. or more income from different sources.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of associated families in the establishments surveyed.	Percentage of families deriving 50 per cent. or more income from—				
			Agriculture.	Industry.	Trade.	Profession.	Other sources.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Howrah.</i>							
Sadar ..	Independent ..	135	7.41	43.70	6.67	0.74	31.85
	Wage-earning	12	16.67	..	..	..	83.33
Sub-total	....	147	8.16	40.14	6.12	0.68	36.06
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	1.39	2.78	3.47	5.56	82.64
Sub-total ..	....	144	1.39	2.78	3.47	5.56	82.64
Grand total ..	....	291	4.81	21.65	4.81	3.09	59.11

TABLE 8-3: Land for cultivation.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of associated families in the establishments surveyed.	Average area of land per family (in acres.)		Families having no land for cultivation.		Families having land for cultivation.		Average area of cultivated land per family having land for cultivation (in acres.)
			Owned.	Possessed.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Howrah.</i>									
Sadar ..	Independent	135	0·07	0·07	123	91·11	12	8·89	0·80
	Wage-earning	12	..	..	12	100·00	..	..	..
Sub-total ..	....	147	0·06	0·06	135	91·84	12	8·16	0·80
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	0·05	0·04	134	93·06	10	6·94	0·52
Sub-total ..	....	144	0·05	0·04	134	93·06	10	6·94	0·52
Grand total ..	....	291	0·06	0·05	269	92·44	22	7·56	0·67

TABLE 8-4: Family expenditure.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of associated families in the establishment surveyed.	Percentage of total expenditure on—				
			Food.	Clothing.	Fuel and light.	Rent.	Miscellaneous.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Howrah.</i>							
Sadar ..	Independent ..	135	73·94	4·64	2·81	0·33	18·28
	Wage-earning	12	78·61	7·02	2·05	0·12	12·20
Sub-total	....	147	74·34	4·84	2·74	0·31	17·77
Uluberia ..	Independent ..	144	72·88	4·83	3·09	0·45	18·75
Sub-total ..	....	144	72·88	4·83	3·09	0·45	18·75
Grand total ..	....	291	73·66	4·84	2·90	0·38	18·22

DIFFICULTIES AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.
TABLE 9-1 : Difficulties encountered by establishments.

Establishments experiencing difficulties on account of—																				
Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Competition from—						Want of—										Fall of demand.	
			Inland goods.		Foreign goods.		Finance.		Raw materials.		Land and buildings.		Transport.		Marketing of products.					
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.				
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		
Haurah.	Independent	135	2	1.43	..	..	107	79.26	120	83.89	3	2.22	2	1.48	4	2.96	1	0.74
	Wage-earning	12	..	..	..	..	12	100.00	12	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	....	147	2	1.36	..	..	119	80.95	132	89.80	3	2.04	2	1.36	4	2.72	1	0.68
Uluberia	Independent	144	..	..	..	..	2	1.39	138	95.83	..	..	..	..	1	0.69	..	..
Sub-total	....	144	..	..	..	..	2	1.39	138	95.83	..	..	..	..	1	0.69	..	..
Grand Total	....	291	2	0.69	..	..	121	41.58	270	92.78	3	1.03	2	0.69	5	1.72	1	0.34

Note.—An establishment may face difficulties from one or more sources.

TABLE 9.2 : Willingness to Join Co-operative Societies.

Name of subdivision.	Type of establishment.	Number of establishments surveyed.	Establishments														
			In favour of Co-operative Societies—												Multipurpose Society.		
			Not in favour of Co-operative Societies.						Willing to join—								
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	Marketing Society.		Consumers' Society.		edit Soty		No.	Per cent.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
<i>Hourah.</i>																	
Sadar	Independent	135	60	44.44	..	..	36	26.67	..	..	..	..	..	39	28.89	
	Wage-earning	12	..	..	..	..	12	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-total	....	147	60	40.82	..	..	48	32.65	..	..	..	..	..	39	26.53	
Uluberia	Independent	144	7	4.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.69	136	94.45	136	94.45
Sub-total	....	144	7	4.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0.69	136	94.45	136	94.45
Grand Total	....	291	67	23.02	..	..	48	16.49	..	..	1	0.34				

Economic Survey of Small Industries, 1958

Section A—Details of the sample :

Name of owner of the establishment.....Relationship of the owner with family head,

[illegible]

SECTION C - Assets and Liabilities of the establishment on the date of enquiry.

Assets. (1)	Value. (Rs.) (2)	Annual Rent. (Rs.) (3)	Liabilities (Loans) Ac- count. (4)	Source. (5)	Amount. (Rs.) (6)	Rate of interest (per cent. per annum). (7)
(1) Land and building ..			(1) Land and buildings	(a)		
(2) Machineries ..				(b)		
(3) Tools ..				(c)		
(4) Stocks of raw materials ..			(2) Machineries and tools.	(a)		
(5) Stocks of finished goods ..				(b)		
(6) Stocks of semi-finished goods			(3) Raw materials ..	(a)		
(7) Stocks of furniture, etc. ..				(b)		
(8) Total amount due for supply of finished goods.			(4) Others ..	(a)		
(9) Cash in hand and at Banks						
Total Assets ..			Total ..			
8(a) Amounts due for supply of finished goods during last year.			3(a) On account of raw materials purchased last year.			
8(b) Advance made for supply of materials, lands, etc.						

SECTION D - Expenses on Raw materials during last year.

Items consumed. (1)	Unit. (2)	Quantity consumed during the year.			Purchase value.		Period of credit (General). (8)	Source (M/CO/Mj/ DB/DX). (9)
		Purchased from local market. (3)	Purchased from outside. (4)	Total. (5)	Cash. Rs. (6)	Credit. Rs. (7)		
I. Raw materials. -								
(a) Basic materials								
(i) ..								
(ii) ..								
(iii) ..								
(iv) ..								
(v) Others ..								
(b) Auxiliary materials								
(i) ..								
(ii) ..								
(iii) ..								
(iv) ..								
(v) Others ..								
(c) Others ..								
II. Annual Repairs charges								
III. Packing materials								
Total ..								

M = Market.
CO = Co-operative.
Mj = Mahajan.

DB = Dadandar (Bengalee).
DX = Dadandar (Non-Bengalee).

SECTION E—Production during last year.

Serial No.	Name of products and work done.	Production.				Sale.		Agency for sale; Own Wholesale (OW) Own Retail (OR) Dadandur (DB/DX), Co-operative (C), Mahajan (Mj).	P. C. rise or fall in demand compared to last few years.
		Unit.	Quantity.	Value. (Rs.)	Annual capacity of production under existing condition.	Quantity.	Value. (Rs.)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I	Finished products ..								
	Total ..								
II	By-Products ..								
III	Amount received for work done for others on materials supplied by them.								
(a)									
(b)									
(c)									
	Total ..								

IV Whether any difficulty experienced on account of competition from Indian mill made goods (IM) or from foreign goods (F) No./Yes/IM/F.

SECTION F—Names of markets as known to the establishment, in which the products of the establishments are mainly sold to consumers.

Serial No.	Name of product.	Name of market.	
		Within the district.	Outside the district.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

SECTION G—Details of machineries and tools as on the date of enquiry.

Name.	Number.	Value. (Rs.)	Annual rent. (Rs.)	Manner of acquisition P/H/DB/ DX.	Life in years.		
					Expected total.	Balance.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6A)	(6B)	(7)
(1) Machineries							
(i)							
(ii)							
(iii)							
(iv) Tools							
(i)							
(ii)							
(iii)							
(iv)							

P : Purchased.

11 - Hired.
13 - Bengaloo.

D - Received from Dadandor.
X - Non-Bengalo.

SECTION H-- Relationship With Dadandar.

- 1. If any help is taken from Dadandur — Yes/No.**

11. If yes, nature of help taken

Money against finished goods.....Raw materials against finished goods.....

Other kind of help.....

III. Details of Dadan.

[illegible]

SECTION I : Labour account for last year : Family Labour.

Serial No.	Relationship with owner.	Age.	Sex.	Number of months engaged last year.				Remarks, if any.
				Family industry.	Other family work.	Outside work.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
Total								

SECTION J : Labour account for last year : Hired Labour.

Serial No.	District of origin.	Age.	Sex.	Number of months worked in the family during last year.	Amount received last month from owner.			Amount received last year from owner.			
					Cash. (Rs.)	Kind. (Rs.)	Total. (Rs.)	Cash. (Rs.)	Kind. (Rs.)	Total. (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7*											
Total											

Amount paid for work done through others (Rs.).

*Casual labour

SECTION K : Consumption of fuel and lubricating material, last year.

Items consumed.				Unit.	Quantity consumed.	Purchase value. (Rs.)	Remarks.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. Fuel							
(a) Coal							
(b) Coke							
(c) Charcoal							
(d) Firewood							
(e) Fuel oil							
(f) Other fuel							
II. Electricity							
III. Lubricating Materials							
(a) Lubricating oils							
(b) Other lubricants							

SECTION L : Marketing facilities.

1. Raw materials.

[illegible]

II. *Finished products.*

[illegible]

SECTION M1 : Difficulties in running the establishment.

[illegible]

Serial No. as in B	Occupation.		Average monthly income (except in family occupation).			No. of months employ- ed during last year.
			Cash. (Rs.)	Kind (Value). (Rs.)	Total. (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						

Source. (1)	Individual income. (Rs.) (2)	Family income. (Rs.) (3)	Total income. (Rs.) (4)
1. Net income from			
(a) Agriculture and Horticulture			
(b) Sale of milk, egg, etc.			
(c) Industry			
(d) Trade			
2. Profession			
3. Other occupation			
4. Rent received			
5. Interest received			
6. Remittances received			
7. Help			
8. Sale of assets			
(a)			
(b)			
(c)			
9. Drawing on pension and savings			
10. Loans			
11. Others			
Total			

SECTION Q : Land owned and possessed (acres) as on the date of enquiry.

(a) Cultivated land—

(i) Total acres owned :

(ii) Acres let out :

(iii) Khas cultivation [(i) + (ii)]

(iv) Let in

(v) Total acres in possession [(iii) + (iv)]

(b) Land owned (other than cultivated)—

(i) Not available for cultivation :

(ii) Culturable waste :

(iii) Unculturable :

(iv) Others :

Total

SECTION R : Details of crops grown last year.

Names of crops. (1)	Area (Acres). (2)	Crops grown (Mds.) (3)	Crops received.		Crops sold.		Crops consumed.	
			Quantity. (Mds.) (4)	Value. (Rs.) (5)	Quantity. (Mds.) (6)	Value. (Rs.) (7)	Quantity. (Mds.) (8)	Value. (Rs.) (9)
1. Aus paddy								
2. Aman paddy								
3. Other kinds of paddy ..								
4. Pulses								
5. Jute								
6. Sugarcane								
7.								
8.								
9. Others								
10. By-products	x	x	x	..	x	..	x	..
Total .. ..	..	x	x	..	x	..	x	..

SECTION 8: Family expenditure (last year) (excluding value of crops grown and consumed).

Items.	Unit.	Last month.		Last year.		Items.	Last month value.	Last year value.
		Quantity.	Value. (Rs.)	Quantity.	Value. (Rs.)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(1)	(4)	(6)
(a) Cereals ..						(Brought forward) ..		
(b) Pulses ..						8. Washing materials ..		
(c) Edible oils ..						9. Footwear ..		
(d) Vegetable ghee ..						10. Bedding ..		
(e) Salt ..						11. Furniture ..		
(f) Spices ..						12. Utensils ..		
(g) Sugar and gur ..						13. Toilet goods ..		
(h) Milk ..						14. Other miscella- neous purchases.		
(i) Butter and ghee ..						15. Services ..		
(j) Other milk products						16. Educational ..		
(k) Potato ..						17. Medical ..		
(l) Onions ..						18. Social ..		
(m) Other non-leafy vegetables.						19. Religious ..		
(n) Leafy vegetables ..						20. Amusements ..		
(o) Fish ..						21. Travelling ..		
(p) Meat ..						22. Loans repaid ..		
(q) Eggs ..						23. Litigations ..		
(r) Fruits ..						24. Loans advanced		
(s) Tea and coffee ..						25. Purchase of assets		
(t) Other food materials						26. Remittances ..		
1. Total Food ..						27. Others ..		
2. Fuel and light ..								
3. Clothes ..								
4. House-rent and Taxes.								
5. Intoxicants ..								
6. Tobacco and cigarettes.								
7. Pan, supari, etc. ..								
Sub-Total ..						Grand Total ..		

SECTION T: Agricultural expenses.

(1)	(2)	(1)	(3)
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Payments to labourers (cash) ..		(Brought forward) ..	
2. Payments in kind (value) ..		6. Purchase of cattle food ..	
3. Purchase of seeds ..		7.	
4. Purchase of manure ..		8.	
5. Repair of implements ..		9. Others ..	
(Carried over) ..		Total ..	

Signature of Investigator (in full).

Unit.

Date.

Signature of Inspecting Officer..

The report is, therefore, based on the information collected from 291 establishments of this industry in Howrah district.

APPENDIX (C)

*Indicates local names.

